

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
PUBLIC SCHOOL BATTALION.
OFFICIAL ADMIRALTY have given
a list of 1,000 men, which will be
strictly limited to Public School or
University men and who will serve
together as a unit.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should
apply at once to
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
6, 7 and 8, Old Road Street, W.
God Save The King.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

CAILLE
3 SPEED PORTABLE
MOTORS.
Magneto and Battery
Ignition Combined.
The very latest in Portable
Motors.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Office,
4, Des Voeux Road Central.

No. 17,964. 號四：六百九十七萬一第

二初月一十年卯乙

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1915.

三拜禮 號八月二十年四國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.

Dec. 10th. Europe (via Siberia), per s.s. LANSING.

TO DEPART.

Dec. 9th. Europe (via Siberia), at 3 p.m., per s.s. SHANTUNG.

Dec. 11th. Saigon, Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 4 p.m., per s.s. POLYNESIAN.

Dec. 11th. Europe (via Siberia), at 5 p.m., per s.s. CHENAN.

Dec. 14th. Europe (via Siberia), at 11 a.m., per s.s. TAMBA MARU.

Dec. 14th. Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, and United Kingdom via Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s. TAMBA MARU.

Dec. 14th. Europe (via Siberia), at 3 p.m., per s.s. ANHUI.

Dec. 16th. Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles and London, at 11 a.m., per s.s. KAMO MARU.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1915. (724)

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		Every 15 minutes.	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.05 a.m.	10	"
8.05	" 10.05	15	"
10.05	" 12.05	15	"
12.05	" 1.45 p.m.	15	"
1.45	" 3.15	15	"
3.15	" 4.45	15	"
4.45	" 6.00	15	"
6.00	" 8.10	15	"

NIGHT CARS.		Every Half Hour.	
6.40 p.m.	and 9.00 p.m.	2.30 to 11.00 p.m.	
Every Half Hour.		1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	
Every Quarter Hour.		SUNDAY.	

SUNDAY.		Every 15 minutes.	
7.45 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	10	"
10.30	" 11.00	15	"
11.00	" 12.00 noon	15	"
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	10	"
1.00 p.m.	to 6.00	15	"
6.00	" 7.00	15	"
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NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

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Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong 12th June, 1915. 1042

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

Door No. 1. Door No. 2. Door No. 3.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet ... 850 feet ... 714 feet.

Width of Entrance on bottom ... 77 feet ... 83 feet ... 68 feet.

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 feet ... 23 feet ... 24 feet.

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 716 tons and 13 knots.

Two Floating Cranes of 80 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

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The Salvage Steamer "ABIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.

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Length on Keel Blocks ... 368 feet 0 inch.

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are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

(606)

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KAIPING COAL:

New well-known throughout the East for

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Competes with the best quality English Cokes or

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HIGHEST FIREBRICKS GRADE

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TELEPHONE No. 1080.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. (14)

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TRAVELLING THE NEWEST AND MOST INTERESTING COUNTRY

OPENED TO THE TOURIST AND HOLIDAY-MAKER.

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE

FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice.

Owing to the War the THIRTEEN-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been

temporarily suspended, and a ONCE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed

of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between

Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with

Dairen-Seiton (Tientsin) Shanghai Mail Steamers Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU"

and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

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Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Express Train Service to Peking.

1st Class Fare ... 2nd Class Fare ... 3rd Class Fare ...

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13th Class Fare ... 14th Class Fare ... 15th Class Fare ...

16th Class Fare ... 17th Class Fare ... 18th Class Fare ...

19th Class Fare ... 20th Class Fare ... 21st Class Fare ...

22nd Class Fare ... 23rd Class Fare ... 24th Class Fare ...

25th Class Fare ... 26th Class Fare ... 27th Class Fare ...

28th Class Fare ... 29th Class Fare ... 30th Class Fare ...

31st Class Fare ... 32nd Class Fare ... 33rd Class Fare ...

34th Class Fare ... 35th Class Fare ... 36th Class Fare ...

37th Class Fare ... 38th Class Fare ... 39th Class Fare ...

40th Class Fare ... 41st Class Fare ... 42nd Class Fare ...

43rd Class Fare ... 44th Class Fare ... 45th Class Fare ...

46th Class Fare ... 47th Class Fare ... 48th Class Fare ...

49th Class Fare ... 50th Class Fare ... 51st Class Fare ...

52nd Class Fare ... 53rd Class Fare ... 54th Class Fare ...

55th Class Fare ... 56th Class Fare ... 57th Class Fare ...

58th Class Fare ... 59th Class Fare ... 60th Class Fare ...

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

Thirty Years a Boxing Referee, Engine

Corr ... \$8.50

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The City, its Finance July 1-14-1915, Sonne ... 4.00

Three Things—Essays of Counsel, Elmer Glyn ... 2.00

The Bluebird of the Bath, Story of "The Brides" Case, G. B. Sims50

Stevenson's Edinburgh, Illid, in colour by J. Heron ... 4.80

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Escape and Other Essays, A. C. Benson ... 4.80

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The Lord High Admiral, Cape Codford Cheiro's Palmistry for All80

Sylvia's Marriage, Upton Sinclair ... 1.75

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France at War, Kipling40

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Dreams and Omens, J. M. Ward40

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Manual of Field Engineering ... 1.40

(14)

WISEMAN, LTD.

DELICIOUS APPLES

ARRIVED TO-DAY.

25 CENTS PER LB.

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Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. 19

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(FURUKAWA GOMEI KWAISHA TOKIO.)

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SOLE PROPRIETORS OF ASHIO AND OTHER NINE COPPER AND GOLD MINES.

SILVER BULLION, COPPER INGOTS, TILES AND SHEETS, BARS, BOYS OF COPPER AND BRASS.

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TEL. NO. 810. No. 20, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL. (845)

Hongkong, 9th August, 1915.

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. (540)

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AND

GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

161

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ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.

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HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Telephone: No. 378.

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FRANK L. COOKE, Manager.

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GRAND HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE

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Noted for the best Food, Entertainment

Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under

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Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 P.M.

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Special monthly terms for residents and for

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PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and

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Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephone

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Stage. Moderate Bar and Excellent Cuisine.

Real Garden and Social Room. European

Band, 2000s Steamers.

P. O. FEUSTEL, Manager.

(28)

THE NEW MACAU HOTEL.

THIS LARGE and ROOMY HOTEL

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, November 28th.

A GERMAN FUNERAL.

Herr Wannenitz, lieutenant in charge of the investigation department of the metropolitan police, having succumbed to an operation, was buried in the German Cemetery just outside the Hatanen on Monday afternoon with full military honours. Deceased, who had taken part in the operations at Tsingtau, was responsible for the training of the bloodhounds now being used in the capital for police purposes with great success. The Manchurian Military Brass Band, soldiers, orphanage boys, and a number of foreigners followed the coffin. Among the latter was a giant, whose height was seven feet six.

MILITARY NOTES.

It is noticeable that the foreign soldiers on duty here are having practice in trench-digging, and the Japanese may also be observed practising bomb-throwing. Route marches are very frequent these cold days.

The Peking Volunteers had a mobilisation last Saturday morning, and turned out very creditably. On Sunday they are to have their first church parade and will attend divine service in the Legation Chapel.

SPORT.

Lawn tennis has ended, or practically ended, and preparations are being made to convert the courts into skating rinks. The Peking Club, the American military guard, the Japanese community and the International Club are all getting ready for their matches erections to protect the ice, when it comes, from the dust and the sand.

Football claims its patrons still among the British community and Chinese students. Two matches have recently taken place in the grounds of the President's Palace at Peking, and, in these, two of the Yuan family participated. They have been trained by Professor Swallow, and I am told they have a good knowledge of the game and are smart on the ball.

The golf-course attracts players every Saturday and Sunday. This game is only played here in the winter. The course would make players from home weep, but it provides enthusiasts with some practice in striking the ball. Railways have to be driven across the puffs locomotives between the player and the objective, strings of camels provide unusual hazards, while flocks of sheep and goats contribute additional animation to the course. Assistance in the use of bad language is given by the caddies, most of whom have acquired a fair vocabulary of expletives from patrons.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

Bootsmen in the North were keenly interested in the St. Andrew's Concert arranged by the Tientsin Society last night. The programme, which was typically Scottish, included exhibition reels by a number of young ladies. A special train was put on to convey Peking Scotsmen back to the capital, and those who took advantage of it were in fact home by five o'clock this morning, a fact which shows that the sons of Scotia are as hardy and daring as ever. The proceeds of the concert were devoted to Scottish charities.

THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN.

For the second occasion since the revolution, the official worship of Heaven will take place at the Temple of Heaven on the 23rd instant, but this time the President will not only offer sacrifice but, as the Son of Heaven, will give an account of his stewardship to the Celestial Powers. Such a performance is more than the shadow of the coming events.

THE MONARCHICAL MOVEMENT.

The various Ministries are anxious to know how they are to conduct themselves in view of the delay in the restoration of the monarchy which has now become certain. The Minister of Interior, for instance, wants to know if he is to proceed with the renovation of pavilions and city gates and general decorations, and the Minister of Education suggests alteration in the school books in accordance with the new era. Only these small matters are now being discussed. For the moment the change is kept in the background.

MUSIC ON THE WALL.

A pleasing innovation was made on Sunday forenoon, when the Union Philharmonic played selections on the wall, a treat which was enjoyed to the full in the comfortable sunshine.

THE LATE ADMIRAL TSENG.

Impressive scenes were witnessed in the capital on Friday morning when the remains of Admiral Tseng were brought hither by special train from Tientsin. The President's two eldest sons, high Chinese dignitaries, and a guard of honour were in attendance on the platform, while outside Chien Men Station were drawn up detachments of infantry, and detachments of gendarmes. Brilliance was imparted to the scene by the green coats of hired mourners, and the yellow robes of the lamas and priests. The coffin, enveloped in a rich crimson embroidered drapery, was placed in a magnificent catafalque presented by the President. This was carried by sixty-two bearers with a similar number in attendance as reliefs. Amid manifestations of regret and esteem, the cortege moved slowly from the station along the yellow sand-strewn road to the Temple of Agriculture, where sacrifices were offered by the Ministry of Navy and by relatives. All the foreign Legations were represented, and many wreaths were sent. On Tuesday a memorial service, which was largely attended, took place in the Temple of Agriculture, and on this occasion also Chinese and Foreign flags were half-masted.

THE "SENEGAMBIA."

CONDEMNED BY HONGKONG PRIZE COURT.

QUESTIONS OF ALLIED SEIZURE.

The seizure of the German cargo steamer, the str. *Senegambia* by H.M.S. *Triumph* and the French cruiser *Dupleix* in the China Sea in the early part of the war was mentioned in the Full Court, sitting in Prize, yesterday, when the Attorney-General (Mr. J. H. Kemp) applied for the condemnation of the vessel. He remarked that the vessel was captured on August 21st, 1914, under the orders of the Captain of the *Triumph*, Captain Fitzmaurice. The French cruiser acted in conjunction with the *Triumph*, and the delay in bringing the application was due to the fact that there had been some friendly discussion between the French and the British Governments to the country who should have jurisdiction in the case of this prize. Subsequently, a Convention was signed between the two Governments on November 9th, 1914, and article 3 of that Convention provided that "when a joint capture shall be made by the naval forces of the Allied countries, adjudication thereof shall belong to the country whose flag shall have been borne by the officer having supreme command in the action." In pursuance of that article it was arranged that, that this case should come before the British Prize Court. There was an affidavit of service, but there had been no response. The Attorney-General put in several affidavits, including ships papers. There were, he said, only two entries on the ship's certificate. One was to the effect that the port of register was Hamburg, and the name and nationality of the owners of the vessel was entered as the Hamburg-America Steamship Company, Hamburg. These papers showed that the nationality of the ship was German, and that it was the property of a German Company, and that was sufficient according to British law for condemnation.

In reply to the Chief Justice, the Attorney-General said that he did not know where the ship was now; she had been delivered to the Crown. He added that the six months allowed by the Prize Court regulations for the appearance of any claimant to the vessel had elapsed, and no claimant had come forward. Some of the cargo had been already sold, the perishable goods, though they had not yet been condemned. He therefore applied that the ship and cargo be condemned.

The application was granted.

"OUR DAILY BREAD."

IN THE LAW COURTS.

"These adjournments are our daily bread," remarked the Chief Justice yesterday when Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Dugan and Harston) applied for a further adjournment of the application for the winding up of the Yuen On Marine, Fire Insurance, Exchange, Land and Godown Company.

Mr. Jenkin said that he extremely regretted to again ask for an adjournment. When the application was first before his Lordship it was found that there had been a slip in the application as regards advertising. The gentleman who was engaged on the case was an extremely busy man, and was engaged as a soldier in the Colony. He left the carrying out of the advertisement matter to a clerk in the office, who apparently followed the Home practice, which only required an advertisement in one local newspaper. The local laws required an advertisement in two local newspapers, and they had only advertised in the *Gazette* and one local newspaper. He therefore applied for another adjournment.

The Chief Justice—These adjournments are our daily bread Mr. Jenkin. I have had one already this morning, and one yesterday and now there is this one.

Mr. Jenkin—They are not the daily bread to us; your Lordship, for we get nothing for coming here.

The application was adjourned until the 20th instant.

"Alert II." In *The Financier* writes:—A friend of mine was asked by a stranded khaki man as to where he could get a night's lodging. A taxi was hailed and was driven without avail to various places where soldiers are accommodated, until eventually a bed was obtained at a well-known barracks. The taxi then drove my friend back to Victoria. On payment being proffered the taximan replied, "No guvner; if it is good enough for yer to help the chap it is good enough for me," and with that he drove off.

HOSPITAL FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE SCOTTISH WOMEN OF HONGKONG.

The two following letters have been received in acknowledgement of the contribution of £200 that was recently raised by Miss Lawrence, sister at the Government Civil Hospital, from the Scottish women in Hongkong for the endowment of four beds in the Scottish Women's Hospitals for foreign service:—

Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service.
Headquarters, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 3.
3rd November, 1915.

Miss Margaret Sloan,
Government Civil Hospital,
Hongkong.

DEAR MADAM,—The Committee of the Scottish Women's Hospitals desire me to thank the Scottish Women in Hongkong most heartily for their most generous donation of £200 towards the funds. It is a most magnificent contribution, and the Committee cannot express their appreciation and thanks too warmly. It is so nice that it has come from the Scottish women, and it is especially encouraging that it has come from Hongkong. We do feel so glad when help is given from far parts of the world.

We note that you wish the Beds to be called "The Hongkong Scottish Women's Beds," and that you wish two to go to Serbia and two to France.

The first Unit equipped by the Scottish Women's Hospitals was sent to the Abbaye de Royaumont, France, in December, 1914, and was immediately established under the auspices of the French Red Cross. It is equipped to nurse 200 beds, and has attached to it an X-ray apparatus, a beautiful travelling X-ray apparatus, and a fleet of motor ambulances driven by women chauffeurs. This Unit is doing excellent work, and is very busily employed with surgical and medical cases. Dr. Lyons, of Liverpool, is in charge.

The second French Unit was sent to Troyes. It was entirely housed in tents, and differed from the Hospital at Royaumont in that it was directly under the French Military Authorities. It was staffed and equipped to nurse 200 beds. Mrs. Harley, sister of Field Marshal Sir John French, was Administrator, and Dr. Louise M. Lloyd, of Glasgow, and Dr. Laura S. Macdonald, of Aberdeen, Head Surgeon and Physician respectively. The sum of £1,800 has been subscribed by the students of Girton and Newnham towards the equipment, and it possesses, like Royaumont, an up-to-date X-ray apparatus and Laboratory and fleet of motor ambulances.

The French Military Authorities were so pleased with the efficiency of this Unit that they decided to send it to Salonika with the French Expeditionary Forces, and to be attached to the Army operating in the Balkans. This Unit is now, therefore, on its way to Salonika. This is one of the few occasions on which a voluntary Hospital has been ordered to accompany an Expeditionary Force, so the honour thus conferred upon the Hospital is very encouraging to its numerous supporters.

We have now four Units in Serbia situated at Kragujevatz, Valjevo, Mladanovatz and Lazaravatz.

The first Unit was sent to Kragujevatz. Shortly after they commenced work the Typhus epidemic broke out, and Dr. Saitau, who was in charge, agreed to open a Hospital for Typhus patients. During the time of the epidemic this Hospital was actually responsible for 570 beds. About this time, Dr. Elsie Inglis, who had acted as Commissioner of the Hospital at Home, left for Serbia to relieve Dr. Saitau.

The Unit situated at Valjevo is known as the Wales-London Unit, and is under the charge of Dr. Alice Hutchison. During the summer this Unit was housed in tents, but the Authorities are providing more suitable quarters for winter work. The Unit at Mladanovatz can accommodate 400 beds, and is under the charge of Dr. Beatrice McGregor. Quite recently Dr. Beatrice McGregor was there by the 2nd Army Reserve Corps in memory of the Scottish Women's Hospitals in Serbia, and their Founder, Dr. Elsie Inglis.

The Unit at Lazaravatz is now under the supervision of Dr. Inglis. This Unit accommodates 600 beds, the Scottish Women's Hospitals being responsible for 200, and the Serbian Authorities for 300. From its situation Lazaravatz makes a splendid dressing station.

Great anxiety is felt just now over the Serbian Units, and no word has been received from them for some time. Sir Ralph Page has informed us that he has sent them to a place of safety, and our Treasurer has forwarded money to them, so that everything possible is being done. We are anxiously awaiting news.

Once again let me convey the sincere thanks of the Committee for your splendid contribution.—I am, yours sincerely,

(Signed) S. E. S. MAIR,
(President and Acting Commissioner of the Scottish Women's Hospitals).

Scottish Women Hospital for Foreign Service.

Bed House, Greenock,
3rd November, 1915.

Miss Margaret Sloan,
Government Civil Hospital,
Hongkong.

DEAR MADAM,—I have the greatest pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your Bank draft for £170; cheque for £15, one for £10 and for £5—an all £200—to endow four beds in the Scottish Women's Hospitals for foreign service, two in France and two in Serbia, the beds to be called "The Hongkong Scottish Women's Beds." It is indeed kind of the friends so far away to have so kindly helped us in this way, and I hope you

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL v. 33RD CO. R.G.A.

The following will play for the Diocesan School v. 33rd Company R.G.A., to-day (Wednesday), at 4.15 p.m., on the Naval Ground:—H. Archie; P. S. Shak and Chan Ho; A. J. Kew, B. Young, and A. Arculli; Lee Hon Kam, Nordin Rumbahn, W. B. Musket, Ip Kwan, and Cheung Sheung Wa.

BOXING-DAY EXHIBITION MATCH.

The following teams were chosen last evening to represent the Military and The Rest of the Colony in an exhibition game in aid of the Tobacco Fund for Troops at the Front. The game will be played on the ground of the Hongkong F.C. on Boxing-Day, the kick-off being at 3 p.m.

Military—Rogers (R.E.), goal; Caple (R.G.A.) and Coxon (R.E.), Captain, backs; Lovelock (R.G.A.), right half, Williams (K.S.L.I.), centre-half; Townsend (R.G.A.), left half; Shakespeare (R.G.A.) and Townsend (R.E.), right wing; Davies (A.O.C.), centre-forward; Swan (R.G.A.) and A.N. Other (left wing). Reserves—K.S.L.I. right back and Smith (R.E.).

The Rest—Card (Navy), goal; Fenamore (Navy), right back, and F. W. Black (Hongkong), left back; Rowbottom (Navy), right half; J. Stewart (Hongkong), centre-half; and P. R. Chusell (Hongkong), left half; Hopper (Navy), and J. Stalker (Hongkong, Captain), right wing; W. V. Pennell (Hongkong), centre-forward; H. McTavish (Hongkong) and Scott (Navy), left wing. Reserves—J. Rodger (Hongkong), Martin (Navy), and M. L. Raiton (Hongkong).

Referee—Mr. F. W. Wright, Linesmen, Mr. W. F. Knapton and Gunner Payne.

SHIPPING NOTES.

A vessel reports striking an uncharted rock or heavy wreckage in Latitude 0 deg. 40' min. S. Longitude 104 deg. 11 min. E., with Muchi Light bearing N. 33 deg. W. and Berhala Light China Sea S. 67 deg. E. Admiralty charts—941 B, 1789, 2757.

S.S. "EMPIRE" IN A FOG.

The E. and A. mail steamer *Empire*, on her voyage to Australia from the East, ran into thick weather after leaving Brisbane, and the only land sighted was Smoky Cape. Captain McGregor stated on arrival that he had had a somewhat trying time. When the *Empire* arrived off the Heads the fog was very dense, all the headlands being shut out from view from the steamer's bridge. The captain proceeded cautiously, and managed to get a glimpse of the North Head, and held it in view. Signals were made for a pilot, and the steamer's siren was frequently sounded, but the thick state of the atmosphere prevented the look-out from locating the *Empire*, which, after a short delay, proceeded slowly to the examination ground, where she anchored.

THREE SYDNEY STEAMERS BOUGHT FOR THE CHINA COAST.

The China coastal shipping trade has increased considerably since the outbreak of war—remarks an Australian contemporary—and, according to Mr. McCubbin, an engineer in the employment of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, who returned to Sydney recently on holiday by the steamer *Empire*, all available tonnage is being bought up and placed on the coast. The *Moreby* and *Jurumbet*, two well-known Australian steamers, were running, and the *Upolu* had arrived from Sydney, and would go into commission immediately. All the German steamers which were interned when war broke out had been requisitioned, and were doing good business on the China coast under the British flag.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 4th December is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 49 weeks.
This year	\$11, 37	\$538, 915
Last year	1, 13	57, 44
Increase	201	
Decrease		9, 29

will express to Miss Lawrence, and all your friends who have assisted, and accept yourself, the very cordial thanks of the executive committee, and myself as Hon. Treasurer for the magnificent donations, which we so cordially appreciate. The terrible news from Serbia of the last few days, news which makes one fear that she is to be the Belgium of the Balkans, makes us realize that we will have to strain all our resources to send her the much needed assistance she will require.

Winter with its terrible cold is upon them. The suffering of so many wounded, the privations which the Civil population will undoubtedly be called upon to endure, through the scarcity of food and other necessities of life, appeal to us all most forcibly, and the very little that we can do, we must do to make their suffering as easy as possible.

It is most encouraging, therefore, to the committee to feel that everywhere abroad our friends are reaching out a helping hand to aid us by means of gathering in the "Silver Bullets" which enable us to continue the work of nursing the sick and wounded of our Allies in France and Serbia.

I beg to enclose you formal receipt and remain—Yours sincerely,
JESSE LAUREL,
(Hon. Treasurer S.W.H.).

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
TELEPHONE NOS. 1741, 1742.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING OUR NEW STOCK OF
CHRISTMAS GOODS
LATEST NOVELTIES

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY

FANCY BOXES OF

CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

CHRISTMAS

PUDDINGS, CAKES, MINCE MEAT.

CRACKERS AND COSAQUES.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

PULLED FIGS. NUTS. MUSCATELS.

CURRANTS. RAISINS. SULTANAS.

YORK HAMS-STILTONS.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

TOYS, GAMES, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
[22]

WILLEM HEYBLOM,

IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANT.

3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE OF 30 DUTCH AND SEVERAL

ENGLISH AND SWISS MANUFACTURERS.

INSPECTION OF SAMPLES CORDIALLY INVITED.

PHONE: 1687.

PHONE: 1687.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1915.

[176]

G. R.
SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the CENTRAL Division of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN Division of Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Ceilings, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undermides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing Walls Limewashed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The CENTRAL Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street, on the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the West.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North and through the Yau-mat service reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kowloon.

W. BOWEN ROWLANDS,
Secretary.
Dated this 1st day of December, 1915. [1247]

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1915. With Index. Price \$15.00.
On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.
Hongkong 7th August, 1915.

G. R.
NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person, for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M., and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 597, dated 16th January, 1884, of the Share No. 18105 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. THOMAS BROWN, of Shanghai, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof, the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
Dated 11th November, 1915
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary. [1174]

FOR SALE.

TOYS AND XMAS GOODS.

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in POSTAGE STAMPS, TOYS, &c.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET

Hongkong, 6th December, 1915

[1043]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [1261]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE, 1911.

and
IN THE MATTER OF THE YUEN ON INSURANCE EXCHANGE LOAN AND GUDOWN COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding-up of the above-named Company subject to the Supervision of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, was on the 8th day of October, 1915, presented to the said Court by the said Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the said Court sitting at the Supreme Court House, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on the 20th day of December, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and any Creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing by his Counsel or himself for that purpose and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the required charge for the same.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1915.
J. H. GARDNER,
Petitioner's Solicitor,
Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

NOTE:—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve or send by post to the above-named Petitioner or their Solicitor notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person or firm the name and address of the firm or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served or posted, must be sent by post, in sufficient time to reach the above-named Petitioner or their Solicitor not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon on the 17th day of December, 1915.

[1262]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, 100 House Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1915, at 11.15 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 4th day of December, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1).—That Article No. 9 of the Company's Articles of Association which now reads:—
"The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Company either from him alone or jointly with any other person, and where a Share is held by more persons than one the Company shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."

be eliminated in its entirety, and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—
(8).—The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares Registered in the name of each Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Company, whether the period for the payment, fulfillment or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 33a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Shares."

(2).—That after Article No. 33 of the Company's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as "Article No. 33a:—

(33a).—Save as herein otherwise provided the Company shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation."

(3).—That the heading of Articles "Nos. 34 to 39 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading:—The Secretary be altered so as to read 'the General Manager'; and that in the last-mentioned Articles 'Nos. 34 to 39 (inclusive) wherever the word 'Secretary' appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

(4).—That in the following Articles of the Company's Articles of Association, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 24, 35, 44, 46, 52, 54, 53, 33, 103, and 123 the word 'Secretary' wherever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

Dated this 4th day of December, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.

[1255]

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Society, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, 100 House Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Society held on the 4th day of December, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1).—That the Capital of the Society be increased to \$4,000,000 (Four Million Dollars) by the creation of 3,600 (Three Thousand Six Hundred) Additional Ordinary Shares of \$250 (Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars) each (whereof \$100 (One Hundred Dollars) shall be credited as paid up) ranking for Dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the Existing Ordinary Shares of the Society; and that the said Additional Shares, so far as shall be necessary for the purpose, be issued to those Shareholders of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, who have accepted or shall accept the Society's offer made to them on the 4th day of August, 1915, such issue being in accordance with the terms of a contract or memorandum in writing made or to be made pursuant to the said offer and to be filed with the Registrar of Companies; and that the balance (if any) of the said Additional Shares be disposed of by the Society's Board of Directors in such manner as such Board shall think most beneficial to the Society."

(2).—That Article No. 9 of the Society's Articles of Association which now reads:—

"The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Society either from him alone or jointly with any other person and where a Share is held by more persons than one the Society shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."

be eliminated in its entirety and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—

(8).—The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares Registered in the name of each Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Society, whether the period for the payment, fulfillment or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 33a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Shares."

(3).—That after Article No. 34 of the Society's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as "Article No. 34a:—

(34a).—Save as herein otherwise provided the Society shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation."

(4).—That the heading of Articles "Nos. 35 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading:—The Secretary be altered so as to read 'the General Manager'; and that in the last-mentioned Articles 'Nos. 35 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word 'Secretary' appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

(5).—That in the following Articles of the Society's Articles of Association, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 25, 39, 45, 47, 53, 55, 54, 54, 103, and 123 the word 'Secretary' wherever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

Dated this 4th day of December, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.

[1254]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on FRIDAY, the 10th December, 1915, at 4 o'clock P.M. in the CHAMBER ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, to nominate a Member of the Chamber to fill the place of the late Honourable Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G., on the Legislative Council.

Notice in writing of the Names of Candidates and their proposers and secondors to be lodged with the Secretary at least 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the Meeting.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1915. [1246]

WANTED.

DAILY or Resident NURSE for two Children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to—
"E."
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1164]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Office, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 13th day of December, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, viz.:—

(1).—That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$3,000,000 by the creation of 10,000 additional shares of \$300 each.

(2).—That the Directors be authorised to offer the said 10,000 Additional Shares at a premium of \$10 per Share to each Member on the Register of Members on the 14th day of December, 1915, in the proportion of one New Share for every complete number of Five Shares which such Member is the Registered Holder of on that date and upon the footing (unless the Directors shall otherwise determine) that Shareholders shall be given the option of paying the full amount of each share taken up plus the premium (making together \$300 per Share) to the Company on acceptance of the offer or of paying such amount on or before the 29th February, 1916, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from (and including) the 1st January, 1916, until payment and that if any Shareholder fails to pay the full amount due on any Shares accepted by him (including premium and interest) on or before the 29th February, 1916, such Shares may be forfeited by the Directors and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of Shares to which the Member is entitled and limiting the time within which the offer if not accepted will be deemed to be declined to the 31st December, 1915, and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of the Shares not accepted in response to such offer to such persons upon such terms and conditions and at such times as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company and that forfeited Shares shall become the property of the Company and may be sold, reallocated or otherwise disposed of by the Directors in such manner as they think fit.

(3).—That such Additional Shares shall not participate in any Dividend declared in March, 1916, in respect of profit accrued up to the 31st December, 1915, but shall participate in any Dividend declared thereafter pro rata with the existing capital.

(4).—That no Member shall be entitled to an offer of any fraction of an Additional Share in respect of any Number of Shares less than five held by him.

(5).—That the Directors be empowered to dispose of all additional shares which members are not entitled to have offered to them to such persons upon such terms and conditions and at such times as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company.

(6).—That the proposed exercise by the Directors of the power of borrowing vested in them by the creation of a debenture issue of \$2,000,000 bearing interest at Six per cent, of which \$1,000,000 is to be offered for subscription forthwith and the balance is to be dealt with in such manner as the Directors may in the present or future determine and the same is hereby approved and that the Directors be left to raise and secure the repayment of such debentures in such manner and upon such terms and conditions in all respects as they think fit with liberty, if they think fit to deposit any of such debentures with the Company's Bankers on such terms as they think fit as security for any indebtedness of the Company to its Bankers either present or future.

And the Resolution hereafter further subjoined will also be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, viz.:—

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

Should the Resolution immediately preceding for the approval and adoption of new regulations of the Company be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened. A copy of the new regulations referred to can be seen on application at the Company's Office in Hongkong or at the Offices of Messieurs Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harrison, the Company's Solicitors.

Dated the 1st day of December, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
R. M. DYER,
CHIEF MANAGER.

NOTICE.—The Register of Shareholders will be Closed from and including the 14th December, 1915, to the 24th December, 1915.

By Order of the Board,
R. M. DYER,
CHIEF MANAGER.
[1240]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that pursuant to the Resolutions advertised above THE REGISTER WILL BE CLOSED ON THE 14TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1915, and the offer of New Shares will be made TO THE SHAREHOLDERS ON THE REGISTER ON THAT DAY. The last day for receiving transfers will accordingly be THE 13TH DECEMBER, 1915.

R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1915. [1241]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

OLD BROWN BRANDY.



THE

PEG O' MY HEART.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

[13]

DEATHS.

DAVE.—On November 30th, 1915, at the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Hospital, WILLIAM DAVE, aged 63 years.

DODDS.—On December 7th, at Matilda Hospital, in the 43rd year of her age, JANE DODDS, beloved wife of ROBERT HOWARD.

The funeral cortege will pass the Monument, Happy Valley, at 5 p.m. to-day.

[1233]

LOWRIE.—On December 2nd, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, JOHN LOWRIE, aged 66 years.

MIDDLETON.—Killed in action at the Dardanelles on October 18th, JOHN WEST, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Osborne Middleton, aged 19 years.

Hongkong Office: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, O. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 8TH, 1915.

PREMATURE TALK OF PEACE.

The duplicity of the Germans has become such a byword among the nations that there is a natural tendency to regard with scepticism any statement in which Germany may be concerned either directly or indirectly. No matter from what source it may emanate or what its nature may be, we instinctively search for the hidden motive that prompts it. For this reason we have not been inclined to attach any importance to the rumours that Germany was anxious to open negotiations for peace. Though apparently betraying the fact that she was becoming war-weary and despondent, we have regarded these rumours rather as a ruse to lull the Allies into a false sense of security, with the object of preventing them from adopting any heroic measures to win the war, or else as attempts to impress neutral nations with the sweet pacific nature of the Teuton. The very persistency of the rumours, however, encourages the belief that they may have a foundation in fact. That, of course, may be the very object sought, but, on the other hand, the belief that there is a desire on the part of the enemy for a cessation of hostilities is supported by a consideration of the surrounding circumstances. Germany knows that she is beaten on the sea and that we can never be made to pay the indemnity upon which

her financiers affect to build their hopes of retrieving her deplorable and ultimately ruinous financial situation. Nor can any illusions now be entertained as to the moral or material effects of Zeppelin raids and submarine piracies, the continuance of which is really an exhibition of temper and exasperation. For the failure of the naval war with England the negative successes on land are no compensation. The Russian rally in the East and the Franco-British pressure in the West preclude all hope of a dramatic defeat of the Entente Powers, and open up the prospect of a long drawn-out campaign in which the strain upon Germany will become increasingly severe, while her foes, taken at a disadvantage at the outset, grow relatively stronger month by month. The inability of the German forces to reach their successive objectives—Paris, Calais, and Petrograd—cannot be entirely hidden from the mass of the people, however rigorous the censorship, nor can the enormous expenditure of human life involved in making these futile attempts be permanently disguised in no matter how ingeniously the casualty lists may be arranged. Even the initial successes of the Balkan venture do not appear, if reports may be trusted, to be accepted as a satisfactory substitute for cheap food. These considerations and the growing impatience of the Turks and Bulgarians at German domination may well produce a disposition on the part of the KAISER and his Ministers to discuss terms of peace before the position becomes more desperate. At the present moment they have Belgium, Serbia, and a good slice both of Russia and France to bargain with; at the end of another year's warfare, with all its sacrifices, they are likely to have considerably less. This is precisely the reason why the Allies will turn a deaf ear to any talk of peace, from whatever source it may emanate—even though that source be Mr. FORD'S ARK decorated with the dove and olive branch—until they are in a position to dictate the terms. After having been forced to take up arms in self-defence they are not likely to be beguiled into laying them down again until they have dealt a death-blow to militarism and restored to Europe the Laws of Nations, which have been so flagrantly violated. To stop short of this would be but to court a repetition sooner or later of the calamities with which the civilised world has been afflicted since August of last year. As General JOFFRE said recently, "peace to-day would be a crime toward posterity; it would only be an armistice in which every nation would continue feverishly to prepare for war. The decision as to whether Europe will continue to be free and individual will be made in this war alone." Before the conditions of peace can be formulated the Allies will have to confer together and Greater Britain will demand a voice in their councils. Pending that time Germany would do well to ponder the words which Mr. ASQUITH uttered when the war was only a few months old and reiterated at the Guildhall on November 9th: "We shall not sheathe the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium recovers in full measure all—and more than all—that she has sacrificed, until France is adequately secured against the menace of aggression, until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed on an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is fully and finally destroyed."

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 3 p.m.

It is announced that either Mr. Lu Chen-hsiang or General Tuan Chi-jui will be the first Premier of the forthcoming monarchy.

The little boy Hammes who was injured in the lift accident at the King Edward Hotel on Monday is reported to be progressing very favourably.

The Shanghai Municipal Council has invested \$30,000 in the British Government 4½ per cent. War Loan, \$10,000 in the Russian War Loan and \$10,000 in the French War Loan.

We have been asked to state that the application for an adjunct licence for the Alexandra Café, by Mrs. C. Olegg, has been deferred pending the conclusion of the usual formalities. The business will be carried on in the usual way in the interim.

An action between the Sun Lee Cheong firm (plaintiffs), of Holland Street, and Baptista & Co. (defendants), of Queen's Road, in which there is a claim of \$1,324 for goods alleged to have been sold and delivered, was adjourned yesterday.

The Hongkong Office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha informs us that it is in receipt of telegraphic advice from the London Office stating that the s.s. *Kitano Maru*, which went ashore off Margate, arrived at London on Sunday, apparently undamaged.

The P. and O. *Salsette* with the mails of November 12th left Marseilles at 9 p.m. on the 15th, being delayed by the train across France being delayed. Since then she has been ashore in the Gulf of Suez so that the mails which she carries from home will be late.

Miss Ethel Pinkerton, one of the resident staff at the Raffles Girls School, Singapore, was handling her revolver when the weapon discharged, and the unfortunate young lady was seriously wounded in the face. She was conveyed to the General Hospital for surgical treatment, but died from the shock later.

The British Consul, at the request of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, has notified British and American subjects that owing to the present exceptional prevalence of brigandage in Szechuan, everybody should notify the Chinese authorities when they intend to travel or transport goods in order that proper protection may be afforded en route.

Up to yesterday only two nominations had been received, we understand, for the seat on the Hongkong Legislative Council rendered vacant by the death of the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett. The two candidates are Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. P. H. Holyoak, who, as we mentioned in yesterday's issue, has also been proposed for the Chairmanship of the Chamber of Commerce. The nominations close at 4 p.m. to-day, and the election takes place on Friday afternoon.

His Excellency the Governor will perform the ceremony of laying the Memorial stone in connection with the Harbour of Refuge at Mong-kok-tsu on Thursday, December 16th, at 4.30 p.m. A small pier will be erected inside the southern entrance to the Harbour of Refuge in the vicinity of the stone, where those who wish to attend the ceremony can disembark. Launches should set down their passengers and leave the pier as quickly as possible, returning after the ceremony to embark their passengers again.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MAIL FROM HONGKONG TO FORMOSA.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—At this season of the year, when steamers take six or seven days to come up from Hongkong, it was somewhat disappointing (to use no stronger word) to find that the *Kaito Maru* on her last trip had no Hongkong mail on board.

One would have thought that the first business of a Mail Line was to look after its Mails.

Will your Postmaster-General kindly take note?

Enclosing my card, I am, etc.,
"SUFFERER."

Taipei, December 2nd, 1915.

THE "CHAO HO" AFFAIR.

REPORT BY THE BRITISH CONSUL AT SHANGHAI.

A telegram has been received by H.E. the Governor of Hongkong from H.B.M. Consul-General, Shanghai, dated 6th December, to the following effect:—

A motor-launch with some forty men, under cover of the Admiral's flag, boarded the *Chao Ho* and took possession of her. Fire opened, to which other Chinese ships replied. After an hour this stopped and all remained quiet till 2, when a shell from the *Ying Sui* struck the *Chao Ho* abaft the bridge and set her afire, whereupon the rebels fled to Foochow, where they dispersed. All is quiet now. There were also attempts on the Chinese bank and in Chapei, but without serious results. A few more shells came into the Settlement but they were all small, as the keys of the big gun magazines were thrown overboard by the officers of the *Chao Ho*.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams quoted were received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

9 a.m., December 7th.
Cyclone or typhoon S.E. of Manila, over or near Southern Luzon, moving W. or W.N.W.

2.30 p.m., December 7th.
Cyclone or typhoon E.S.E. of Manila, over or near Southern Luzon, moving W.N.W.

THE WAR.

GERMAN "PEACE TALK."

ACTIVITY IN THE WEST.

SERBIAN ARMY IN DESPERATE STRAITS.

BRITISH AIR RAID.

SUBMARINE FEATS.

FIGHTING AT THE DARDANELLES.

GREECE AND ENTENTE DEMANDS.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DESPATCH FROM SIR JOHN FRENCH.

TRENCH BOMBARDMENTS AND AIR RAIDS.

LONDON, December 7th.

Field Marshal Sir John French has telegraphed that there was an air raid on the 2nd against Don station. An ammunition store was blown up, the railway was hit, and fires were afterwards observed in Don. The machines returned safely, although several hostile machines were engaged.

Our artillery has continued to bombard the enemy trenches with satisfactory results. The weather is wet and stormy.

As a retaliation for hostile shelling, we bombarded trenches south of Epinette on the 2nd, making many gaps in the parapets, and blowing up a bomb store. The enemy's artillery was active on the 3rd, but our fire checked him. The enemy's parapets were again breached and the wire was cut in several places on the 4th and the 5th. Mining activity continues on both sides. A gallery in which the enemy was working was destroyed near Frelinghen. The enemy replied, wrecking twenty-five yards of our trenches.

STIRRING BRITISH AEROPLANE RAID.

LONDON, December 6th.

A stirring British aeroplane raid on the 2nd December is described by Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters. Nineteen machines bombed Don Station, which is an important railway junction. Don was similarly attacked before the battles of Neuve Chapelle and Loos with a view to cutting the line and disorganising the communications. The bombs thrown on Thursday caused a loud explosion in a munition store. The railway line was hit, and several fires broke out in the town.

Four enemy machines were engaged, and were easily beaten off. The British returned with no casualties.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, December 7th.

A communiqué states:—There has been artillery activity in Artois, around Loos and Souchez, and also between the Somme and the Oise. Our batteries shelled convoys of troops moving behind the German front. There was a severe cannonade in Champagne and Argonne.

QUIET.

PARIS, December 7th.

A communiqué states:—There is nothing to report.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

ROME, December 6th.

A communiqué states:—Attempts to break into our lines under cover of a fog have been everywhere repulsed. Short, dashing advances by our infantry won us further advantages on the Carso Plateau.

THE NEAR EAST

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NAVAL ACTIVITY AT DARDANELLES.

ALSO FIERCE BOMB FIGHTING.

AMSTERDAM, December 6th.

A Turkish communiqué indicates that there has been lively allied naval activity at the Dardanelles. There has also been fierce grenade fighting, the Turks admitting, in the southern zone, "fierce bomb encounters, the British firing numerous aerial torpedoes against our centre and left."

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RETIREMENT.

AMSTERDAM, December 6th.

The latest Turkish communiqué indicates that the British retirement at Kut-el-Amara has been successfully continued. The communiqué makes very small claims.

LONDON, December 7th.

The Press Bureau announces that General Townshend's force has reached Kut-el-Amara without further fighting.

GREAT ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, December 7th.

There was great artillery activity on both sides of the Dardanelles on the 4th. Our aeroplanes also bombed Turkish camps.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINE FEATS IN SEA OF MARMORA.

TURKISH DESTROYER AND STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, December 6th.

The Admiralty announces that one of the British submarines operating in the Sea of Marmora damaged a train on the Ismid railway on the 2nd instant, and torpedoed and sank a Turkish destroyer, the *Yarhisar*, on the 3rd. The submarine picked up two officers and 40 of the crew of the destroyer and placed them on board a sailing vessel. The submarine sank a large supply-steamer on the 4th by gunfire, and destroyed four sailing ships conveying supplies.

SUBMARINE HOODWINKED.

AFTER FIVE HOURS' STRUGGLE.

LONDON, December 6th.

The Press Bureau announces that the steamer *Japanese Prince*, with a large crew and a considerable number of passengers, recently encountered a German submarine. The vessel struggled for five and a half hours to get clear, being shelled for the greater part of the time. The Captain stood pluckily to his post, and finally eluded the submarine and brought the vessel safely to port. The Captain was awarded £500 sterling, and a similar amount has been divided among the crew.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, December 7th.

The British India steamer *Uma* is reported sunk. Forty-nine survivors have been landed. Five officers and forty-seven lascars are missing.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DESPERATE STRAITS OF SERBIAN ARMY.

UNCERTAINTY AS TO ITS FATE.

LONDON, December 6th.

Italian despatches state that the fate of the Serbian Army is uncertain. Reports that 140,000 have reached the Albanian frontier are unconfirmed. Refugees from Nish and Kraljevo, who trudged over the mountains for weeks, reached Scutari, and thence proceeded across to Italy, say that when they left the retreating Serbians were in desperate straits for provisions.

Refugees, after leaving Kraljevo, heard nothing more of the Army.

CAVALRY CHARGE BULGARIAN PEACE DEMONSTRATORS.

LONDON, December 6th.

A telegram from Salonika says that several persons were killed and wounded by a cavalry charge on the peace demonstrators in front of the Royal Palace at Sofia.

BULGARIA ANXIOUS.

LONDON, December 6th.

A Salonika telegram says that there is anxiety in Bulgaria owing to the Turks pouring troops into Thrace.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

POPE'S APPEAL FOR PEACE.

AT SECRET CONSISTORY.

ROME, December 6th.

For the first time since his election, the Pope personally conducted the Secret Consistory, surrounded by the usual historical pomp. Prominent in the Hall were the Cardinals representing the belligerents. The Pope, from the throne, broke the silence, by intoning prayer. He then delivered an allocution for a speedy peace. His Holiness afterwards appointed the new Cardinals.

The Pope said that the way to secure peace was that which had already been satisfactorily tried in similar circumstances, namely, to exchange ideas based on goodwill and calm deliberation. Both sides must take concessions with good grace and even at cost and sacrifice, as a continuation of bloodshed would mean the beginning of Europe's decadence. The Pope concluded by complaining that his liberty was shackled, declaring that several representatives to the Vatican had been compelled to leave Italy.

It is semi-officially declared in Rome that the Pope's remarks are based on untrue information, because the Austro-German representatives to the Vatican left of their own accord, despite explicit assurances that the Italian Government was safeguarding their privileges.

THE GREEK SITUATION.

AN UNDERSTANDING POSSIBLE.

ATHENS, December 7th.

It is announced that the latest communications made by the Entente diplomats to the Government regarding Macedonian and military questions, contain the bases of an understanding. The Government proposes to despatch Entente and Greek military commissions to Salonika to formulate the respective demands, and to discuss the situation on the spot.

THE GREEK CONSTITUTION.

A "SCRAP OF PAPER."

PARIS, December 6th.

A manifesto by M. Venizelos, which has escaped the Greek censorship, says that the Constitution has been transformed into a "scrap of paper." He disclaims all responsibility for the disasters to which the Government is leading, and affirms that the Liberals will return in the future to defend the Constitution. The manifesto concludes by stating that the Greek army remains mobilised because the Government is afraid, and compelled against its will to protect Greek territory.

GREEK DIPLOMATIC POUR-PARLERS.

ATHENS, December 6th.

Diplomatic pour-parlers continue. Both the Entente representatives and the Government are holding their ground, but details are not at present obtainable. There is no indication of a prompt solution of the questions at issue, though it is hoped that a *modus vivendi* will be reached on matters of a military nature.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN "PEACE TALK."

RECEIVES SHORT SHRIFT.

LONDON, December 6th.

There has been a recent recrudescence of German "peace talk," but these "feelers" receive short shrift in the English Press, which points out that Italy's adherence to the Convention of London emphasises the Allies' unbroken determination to dictate peace on their own terms.

PRESS CONDEMNATION.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that when we are told that the minor States believe that the Allies must fail, let us remember that there are better judges in Rome.

The *Morning Post* says that Germany can have peace on the Allies' terms whenever she likes, but never on her own terms. The correct answer to a German peace conspiracy is for the Allies to decide the terms to be dictated to the enemy at the right moment. As far as Great Britain is concerned, the Overseas representatives must be called in council. The *Daily Mail* compares the present German peace tricks with the similar policy adopted in 1870, when simultaneously with their adoption the Germans vigorously prosecuted the war.

The *Times* says that Dr. Bethmann Hollweg's rhetoric will not divide the Allies, mislead soft-hearted neutrals, or long appease the hungry German masses. GERMAN MILITARY POWER MUST FIRST BE BROKEN.

Mr. W. Bruce, M.P., at Merthyr, referring to German "peace talk," said that Germany naturally wanted peace, and she would never have a better chance of making peace if we were mad enough to entertain it. But what was the use of talking of peace before German military power was broken?

NEW YORK'S INTERPRETATION.

NEW YORK, December 6th.

The sweeping decline in exchange rates on Berlin is the absorbing topic. New York bankers are of the opinion that the financial and economic conditions of Germany are desperate, hence peace proposals from Berlin are expected.

CLOSER MILITARY CO-OPERATION.

NEW ALLIED ARRANGEMENT.

LONDON, December 6th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith made the important announcement that arrangements for closer military co-operation had been completed regarding France, and are under consideration in connection with the other Allies. It would not at present be to the public interest to announce the details of these arrangements, which might be of value to the enemy.

BELGIUM'S REIGN OF TERROR.

MORE CIVILIANS SENTENCED.

AMSTERDAM, December 6th.

Fifteen persons who were court-martialled at Brussels have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from two and a half to fifteen years, for "war treason, namely, hiding a French airman, and supplying the enemy with men liable for military service."

WAR ECONOMY.

GOVERNMENT AND M. PS.

SALARIES TO BE REDUCED.

LONDON, December 6th.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that it has reason to believe that the Government are contemplating a reduction in the salaries of themselves, Members of Parliament, and political pensioners by one-third.

AN EXAMPLE NECESSARY.

Mr. Augustine Birrell, speaking at Bristol, said he thought that the members of the Cabinet and Members of Parliament ought to set an example of economy to the country, and probably they would soon have to do so.

PARLIAMENT AND WAR.

LONDON, December 6th.

Sir John Simon will shortly introduce a Parliament and Registration Bill. It is believed that this embodies a compromise extending the present Parliament for a year, with the guarantee that electoral reform will be undertaken before an appeal to the country.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"CONSCIENCELESS SCOUNDRELS."

DUTCH EDITOR ARRESTED FOR ENDANGERING NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, December 6th.

A sensation has been caused in Amsterdam by the arrest of Dr. Schroeder, Chief Editor of the well-known newspaper the *Telegraaf*, following upon a prosecution in which sentence of six months' imprisonment was demanded because of the publication of an article declaring that "it is a group of conscienceless scoundrels in Central Europe who caused the war."

It now appears that a new charge has been brought against Dr. Schroeder of endangering the neutrality of Holland by another article, in which he accused the Government of supplying Germany with foodstuffs by an unjustifiable policy of export.

THE "LUSITANIA" CRIME.

STRONG ATTITUDE OF NEW YORK PRESS.

LONDON, December 7th.

A number of New York papers, headed by the *Tribune*, are urging the Republicans at Congress to demand President Wilson to suspend relations with Germany till the *Lusitania* crime has been disavowed.

FIRST WAR COUNCIL.

PARIS, December 7th.

The Allies first War Council was held yesterday, being presided over by General Joffre. Anglo-Italian, Russo-Serbian and Belgian representatives were present.

INTRIGUE IN AMERICA.

A GERMAN REQUEST.

WASHINGTON, December 7th.

Count Bernstorff has presented a communication to the State Department asking its reasons for the request for the withdrawal of Boyed and Papen.

THE CARNEGIE TRUSTS.

INVEST \$5,000,000 IN BRITISH EXCHEQUER BONDS.

LONDON, December 6th.

The Carnegie Trusts have decided to sell their holdings in the United States Steel Corporation and to invest the proceeds in British Exchequer bonds to the amount of about \$5,000,000 sterling.

"MINNESOTA" CRIPPLED.

EXPLOSION IN ENGINE-ROOM.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 6th.

The 30,000-ton liner *Minnesota*, on her first trip from Seattle to London, is returning in a crippled condition. It is believed that there was an explosion in the engine-room. Three men are suspected of causing the explosion.

SAN DIEGO, December 6th.

The *Minnesota*, with 6,500 tons of foodstuffs aboard, is lying helpless twenty-five miles south west of the Coronado Islands.

BRITISH LINER WRECKED.

LONDON, December 6th.

The British liner *Star of New Zealand* has been wrecked off Moine. The crew of 46 were saved.

[The *Star of New Zealand* belongs to the Commonwealth and Dominion Line. The vessels of this line average about 9,100 tons displacement.]

AMERICA'S BUDGET.

HUGE INCREASE.

WASHINGTON, December 7th.

Congress has opened. The total of appropriations demanded is 1,285,880 thousand dollars, which is over \$170,000,000 in excess of the appropriations for 1914. The increase is mainly due to the administrations plans for naval and military preparedness.

BERLIN TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

ATHENS, December 6th.

German railway experts have arrived at Temesvar, Hungary, with a view to the establishment of direct communication between Berlin and Constantinople.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"CHAMBERLAIN OF INDIA."

TRIBUTES TO THE LATE SIR R. D. MEHTA.

LONDON, December 7th.

Presiding at a meeting at the Caxton Hall, at which a resolution of regret at the loss India had sustained by the death of Sir R. D. Mehta, proposed by Lord Harris, was carried unanimously, the Aga Khan paid a high tribute to the work of the deceased for Bombay and India. He described him as "the Chamberlain of India, and the uncrowned King of Bombay," and said that his career, like that of the Hon. G. K. Gokhale, was a splendid example for young India.

The Aga Khan also paid a tribute to the deceased's firm hold, amid mutations, of the need for maintaining British connection as an essential condition of the march to Indian nationhood, and ultimate self-government within the Empire. Nobody could fight more strenuously in defence of Indian interests, and none realised more clearly that progress was best promoted by co-operation with the Raj whenever possible. His career, like that of the Hon. G. K. Gokhale, taught that the youth who ranged himself on the side of the extremist was doing the greatest disservice to his country, and contributing to put back the clock of progress. Another great lesson in his life was the need for local patriotism. He would be remembered for generations as the devoted son of the city of his birth. His remarkable ascendancy, for more than a generation, in the Bombay Corporation, rested ultimately on the solid foundation of love for Bombay and his determination in everything to seek its welfare and progress. The Aga Khan regretted that there was a lack of this spirit among many Indian youths trained here, and who were prematurely ambitious to shine in the political firmament. Consequently, much fine material for Indian advancement was run to waste. Nothing could be finer and better for the young Indian patriot than to carefully study and to take to heart the lifelong principles and practices of three of India's greatest and soundest sons; Sir R. D. Mehta, the Hon. G. K. Gokhale, and Buddrudin Tyabjee. Lord Harris paid a tribute to Sir R. D. Mehta's fairness as a fighter, his eloquence, and devotion to the public weal, and his fearless advocacy of the rights of his fellow countrymen.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS, PROHIBITED FROM MILITARY SERVICE.

LONDON, December 7th.

The Secretary of State for India has addressed a letter to all Indian Civil Servants on leave in England reminding them that they are liable, in case of necessity, to be recalled immediately for duty in India, unless medically unfit. Therefore, it will be impossible for the Secretary of State to allow any such officer to undertake military obligations until the Raj has given its consent. No civil officer of the Indian services may accept such obligations without the express permission of the India Office. In the event of their receiving an invitation from the Director General of Recruiting to volunteer for military service, they are authorized to produce the letter directed and to make the above explanation.

STATUE OF THE QUEEN.

LONDON, December 6th.

Her Majesty the Queen, Princess Mary and Prince Albert inspected at Mr. Reginald Frampton's studio the statue of the Queen which has been finished for Delhi. Her Majesty expressed the greatest pleasure and approval.

CLOTH FOR THE ALLIES.

The *Times* Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—Mr. T. C. Taylor recently stated in the House of Commons that 5,000,000 yards of cloth which could have been made in the West Riding had been ordered in the United States for Allied Governments. Mr. Runciman has now written to him to say that there seems little doubt that a large order for cloth has recently been given to America by one of the Allied Governments. The Government, however, have lost no opportunity of urging all the Allied Governments to place contracts in Great Britain for such supplies as may be available. Actually upwards of 24,000,000 yards of uniform cloth have been purchased by the delegates of the Allied Governments from mills in Great Britain and Ireland since the beginning of the war.

Valuable alike for the Invalid and Robust

The 'Allenburys' Diet is recommended for general use in place of ordinary milk foods, gruel, etc., and is particularly adapted to the needs of Dyspeptics, Invalids, and the Aged. Being largely predigested it is easy of assimilation. A cup of the 'Allenburys' Diet is useful in the forenoon, between meals.

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For those who cannot readily digest milk the 'Allenburys' Diet is a welcome substitute, as it does not cause indigestion and flatulence.

A Complete Milk and Farinaceous Food, Easy of Digestion, Most Agreeable to Take, Simply and Quickly made by adding boiling water only

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Thursday, 9th Dec. —
3 p.m. — William Powell, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master.
Friday, 10th Dec. —
4 p.m. — Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, General Meeting, in the Chamber Room, New Government Building.
Monday, 12th Dec. —
Noon — Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.
Monday, 20th Dec. —
11 a.m. — Union Assurance Society of Canton Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.
11.15 p.m. — China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.
Saturday, 18th Dec. —
Noon — The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Extraordinary General Meeting.

INCOME TAX.

AGENTS OF FOREIGN FIRMS TO PAY.

The Committee of Ways and Means last month the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he had to introduce a new resolution for a purpose which he thought would meet with the sympathy and approval of the Committee. There had been, not, he was sure, by any design or intention on the part of those carrying on particular businesses—for many years, an escape from income-tax.

"Suppose, for instance," Mr. McKenna proceeded, "a foreign Power employs an agent in the United Kingdom and provides that agent with price lists and all the machinery for receiving orders, and the agent of the foreign firm obtains orders in this country, and remits orders to his principals abroad. Although in substance that agent has been carrying on trade in this country, either wholesale or retail, as a matter of fact all the profits of that trade, inasmuch as there is no effective receipt of money, or acceptance of orders, in this country escape income tax. The rival British trader carrying on a trade under precisely the same conditions is bound to pay income-tax; business in every particular in this country, escapes. He escapes by reason of the technicalities of the law, and what we propose is that we shall look behind the technicalities at the substance of the business. Where we find that a foreign firm is carrying on through an agent here substantial business as a wholesale or retail trader, means shall be taken to secure that income-tax is obtained from the real profits of such trade."

"The second kind of business is this: there may be a great foreign exporter who exports commodities, not in this case to a technical agent in this country, but to an apparently independent firm carrying on business here; but owing to an arrangement between the exporter and the trader here the goods are invoiced to the trader in this country at or so near the price at which the trader can retail his commodities to the public, that the trader in this country makes no profit, although the foreign exporter may be making gigantic profits."

"The whole of these profits, which are really made in this country escape. They think they ought not to escape, and machinery should be devised for the purpose of bringing them within the meshes of the income-tax."

GEN. RADKO DIMITRIEFF'S MESSAGE.

BULGARIA LED ASTRAY.

The *Novoye Vremya* publishes an interview with General Radko Dimitrieff, which presents the famous soldier as breathing a spirit of courage and optimism, and as still refusing to abandon the hope that the Bulgarians, who have been drawn into a perilous adventure by Ferdinand of Coburg, may, at the decisive moment, turn their arms against the Germans.

"I firmly believe that the great masses in Bulgaria are alien to political intrigues and regard events with sorrow. The Bulgarian Army is not what it was at Kirk Kilisse, Bunar Hissar, and Lule Burgas, when, in battle with the hereditary foe, enthusiasm and civic spirit reigned supreme. The Bulgarians are now being led to a self-immolation. To Ferdinand it is a matter of indifference whether the Bulgarians survive or perish, he will lose nothing."

"It is necessary to distinguish the rulers of Bulgaria from the people, and the standpoint of those who lay blame on the people seems to me strange."

"It is essential to furnish assurances that the Entente Powers, in establishing the future boundaries, will be guided by justice and magnanimity. Such a hope would afford the people something on which to rely. They have been deceived that the Russians and French will destroy the country, and it is essential to enlighten them and to dissipate this false belief. In this case, I am convinced, we shall see a repetition of the Battle of Leipzig, when the Saxons joined the enemy and turned their weapons against the French. I shall not be astonished if I hear that a similar thing has happened in this war."

"Personally I think that in any case the Bulgarians will not offer determined resistance to the Russian troops. Turkish Bulgarian detachments may be sent against the Russians, but the conviction must be made to penetrate the Bulgarian Army that Russia comes not as an oppressor, but, on the contrary, again appears as the Liberator from the German nightmare which has hung over Bulgaria for 40 years. If my voice reaches Bulgaria, I believe my old Third Army will heed it."

The General said that it would not do for him to lead even the kindred Russians, with arms, against the Bulgarian people, but if changes occurred in Bulgaria, if a rising took place against the present rulers, and if the people were without leaders and summoned him against the common foe, he was ready to go with troops in order to remind them of Tchataldja, Bunar Hissar, and Lule Burgas, and to lead them against the Germans. But meanwhile he considered that he was fulfilling his historic duty as a true Slav to Russia by working for the Russian Army, where he hoped he had been of some service."

RECRUITING AT HOME.

LORD DERBY EXPLAINS HIS SCHEME.

SINGLE MEN FIRST.

The Lord Mayor of London on October 18th presided over a Conference at the Mansion House, when Lord Derby explained his recruiting scheme. He would like, he said, to explain exactly what the position was as regards recruiting. There was an idea that recruiting had been put into the hands of civilians, so that existing recruiting bodies should be swept away and others put in their places. Nothing of the kind was to be done. Every existing body was to be made use of, and none would be done away with.

Forgetting for a moment that he was an official, he wished to speak to them in his private capacity, and to answer the plea which had always been made for more information. There was one question which was put to him in his official capacity, and he would consider it in his non-official position. He was asked—"Tell us how many men you want, and the country will give them to you." He was not going to give an exact number, because he could not do it, but he would tell them what he aimed at. By the system of the Registration Act, there was placed at the disposal of the State a vast number of men who could be spared. Those names would be at the disposal of any Recruiting Committee, and the number of men wanted could be judged by the number of the cards in front of every committee. When they had got all the men on the cards, then he would say they had got enough."

MORAL EFFECT.

Don't start counting heads, said his Lordship, but ask yourself—"What can my particular district produce in the way of men?" Set yourself to get every one of those men you possibly can. The more men you get, the fewer we may require. What he meant by that was the moral effect. It would show that England was perfectly determined, by voluntary methods, to put into the field all that could be got by compulsory methods, and that could have the effect of bringing the war to a far speedier conclusion. The secret of the success of the scheme was not to get an unmanageable number of recruits in the first instance, but to get so many that one might look forward with confidence to being able to supply Lord Kitchener with what he wanted, not only for immediate requirements, but for many months to come, if necessary, so as to do away with the hand-to-mouth policy, and to provide enough men until the close of the war, be it sooner or later. There must be no uncertainty upon this point.

By the "starring" process they would be able to eliminate from the canvases men, although of military age, who were required on munitions or other work essential for the state of the country. On the subject of badges, his Lordship said that there were badges and badges, and the only badge which, if he were canvassing, he would recognise as a sufficient answer to an appeal to any fit man to serve his country was that which was issued by the Government through the War Office, the Admiralty, or the Munitions Department. Every man who recognised that the State had a right to call on his services for protection should enlist. These would be medically examined, and, if found fit, attested. They could then join the colours if they desired to do so—and he hoped a large number would do so. The remainder would go back to their usual vocations, to be called up only when required. A list would be enlisted into 46 groups, the unmarried men being put into the first 23, according to age, and the married men also being put into 23 groups, also according to age, the latter only being called upon when the former were exhausted.

DEFERRED RECRUITING.

A fortnight's notice would be given to enable men to wind up any business or give notice to employers, and an appeal could be made to be put in a later group, such as in the case of a son being the sole support of a mother; but all appeals would be subject to a counter-appeal against any such alteration. No military pay would be granted to such excused men, but they would be given the opportunity of drilling. No pledge could be given to allot men to any particular branch of the service, but efforts would be made as far as possible to meet their wishes. If every man whom the country had a right to call upon joined under these conditions, it would, he hoped, be many months before the older married men were called upon, and it might even be that the war would be decided before it was necessary. Every man who now hung back would be putting an unjust obligation on his neighbour's shoulders which he ought to share with him. He had endeavoured to make his scheme as elastic as possible, and it would be found not to be bound up with red tape. There were certain contingencies which had to be provided for. Recruiting officers might find that the military authorities could not, in the first instance, house, clothe, and train the number of recruits joining immediately, and in such a case the men would be allowed to go to their homes until called up, drawing pay and allowances at the rate of 3s. per day. It might be also that "starred" men would enlist. These men would be returned to their employment. Recruiting officers would also have discretion pending official inquiry in the cases of some "unstarred" men who were indispensable in their various employments. A supplementary list of trades in which such exemptions could be generally granted, as valid would be supplied to recruiting officers, and instructions would be given to send back to their occupations men employed in such places as the London Docks, where it was essential that work should be maintained. All men would be enlisted for general service, but it was necessary to point out that only a limited number would be taken weekly for branches other than the infantry, although individual wishes would be respected as far as possible. Preference for the Army, Service Corps and the Royal Army Medical Corps would be given to married men, and men adapted to particular trades would be at once taken for those trades."

JAPAN AND THE ALLIES.

RUSSIA'S OLD ENEMY AS HER HELPFUL FRIEND.

[BY WACLAW CZERNIEWSKI.]

The warm alliance of Japan to the allied bond to make no separate peace reminds me that at the very beginning of the Great War German diplomacy and the German people used all available means to secure Japanese help. The German and Austrian Press went so far as to publish exciting messages, manufactured doubtless by Wolff's Agency, according to which Japan had declared war on Russia and the Japanese Navy was attacking Vladivostok! In the streets of Berlin one witnessed everywhere demonstrations in favour of the Japanese; the mob used to surround every Japanese passer-by, lifting him up and cheering him to the echo. The Japs used to smile, express their gratitude for the demonstrations, nevertheless keeping their opinion about the war to themselves. All the time they were gradually disappearing from the streets of the German towns, and when Japan declared war on Germany there was hardly one in the Kaiser's Empire. The German mob was so enraged when Japan's declaration was announced that the Chinese were advised by the German authorities to distinguish themselves by their national badge, so that they should not be mistaken for Japanese, otherwise the authorities would not be responsible for their lives.

This declaration of war by Japan followed Great Britain's step as a second thunderbolt for the Germans, a second time upsetting their calculations. The services rendered us by the Japanese cannot be over-estimated. If we speak about the two Great Powers of England and France on the Western theatre of war, we shall not be wrong if we say that on the Eastern theatre are also two Powers, Russia and Japan. It is true that Japan has not yet sent her troops to Europe, but I must be remembered that Russia is not in the least in want of men; her only want, now of the past, has been munitions. The Japanese by organising their munition production for Russia's rendered better service to the Entente and dealt a heavier blow to the Central Powers than if they had sent a million soldiers. The production of munitions in Japan is at this moment larger than in the Russo-Japanese War! The fact can be easily explained. Japan, keeping her male population in the country instead of sending it to Europe, is able to obtain more hands for the production of munitions. Nor is this all. Japan has been sending heavy artillery to Russia. Thus in a manner not generally known, the Japanese have been proving their complete solidarity with the Entente Powers during the whole course of the war.—*Daily Graphic*.

THE OBJECT OF ZEPPELIN RAIDS.

TO CAUSE ABOVE ALL UNIVERSAL TERROR.

A new and official German statement on the enemy's Press, The Berlin Government's apology for sky piracy is summarised by the Mail as follows:

"The object of the successful attacks of our naval airships on the capital of England is of a military character. We aim—
"1.—To destroy important military works and lines of communication, as London is the principal 'economic depot' of the British fighting forces.
"2.—To cause, above all else and in addition to the actual damage done, as in the case of our submarine warfare, a state of universal terror and consequent general economic demoralisation.
"3.—To hold up different means of communication leading out of London after dark, such as suburban railway and electric tramway lines; thus preventing hundreds of thousands of men and women living far from London proper from reaching their homes at night.
"4.—To cause greater disunion than ever in the Government by increasing their desperation as to methods of defence against Zeppelins.
"5.—To impose still greater economic war burdens on the British people by compelling them to spend money for insurance against Zeppelins."

A LAST APPEAL.

His Lordship, before closing, said unofficially—I wish to say a few words as a man to men. This is the last effort on behalf of voluntary service. It is not the effort of an individual, but of a body of men representing all shades of politics and classes. It is an appeal to the people to recruit for the people—an appeal which, I hope and believe, will not be made in vain. It is the final appeal, and it gives every man a chance to give his services to his King and his country. The man who stands back and declines to help his country now is the man who would let the horrors of Belgium go on in this country, because he is afraid to take his part. I do not think the rest of the community will have much pity for him. There are people who are dependent about the spirit of the country. I am not. I believe the heart of the country is right, but the heart of the country has got to be touched. I believe we can do it, and if men only realise that, by their individual efforts now, they are going to secure for their children's children a lasting and enduring peace, they will be prepared to make some sacrifice or any sacrifice, because none is too great when the country thus calls. Everything possible must be done to make the voluntary system an unqualified success. But the sands are running out, and we have no time to lose. If you all do your best, you will place side by side with our gallant Allies in the field, and those who are fighting our battles, a sufficient number of men to uphold for all time the honour and welfare of the King and his dominions. Subsequent to Lord Derby's speech, a private conference of those attending the gathering took place."

WAR NEWS.

WAR WORK DODGE.

Mr. Harry Gosling, at a Labour meeting at Deptford recently, said that Lord Derby would deal with young men who were obtaining work in the Arsenal—work which could be done by men above Army age—to avoid enlistment. "We have promised our Allies that we are going to assist them with an Army of a certain size. There is no going back on that." To maintain that programme we had got to have 30,000 men a week."

Mr. J. H. Thomas, at Derby, said the military officers who spoke of the necessity of getting 3,000,000 men by the spring was merely trifling with the case, as such a number was not available.

NEW GERMAN WARNING TO THE BELGIANS.

The *Telegraph* learns from Brussels that Major-General Sauberzweig has once more reminded the population of the proclamation of January 10th, 1915, according to which all arms and ammunition must be handed to the German authorities.

He adds: "If after October 25th arms and ammunition are found in possession of any inhabitant of these person will be liable to the death penalty or to hard labour for at least ten years. In addition to the punishment of guilty individuals, the communities be fined up to 10,000 marks for each case."

IMPOTENT GERMAN FLEET.

The *Morning Post's* Petrograd correspondent mentions that the central point of the fighting in the Riga region is about Kemmern, the most westerly of the series of favourite seaside resorts of the Riga strand. The Germans have not only to face the frontal fire of the Russian land forces, but are being attacked in flank from the sea by Russian warships.

Captured German officers are reported to be expressing themselves with intense indignation at the uselessness of the German Fleet, upon which the land forces had counted to enable them to advance upon Riga from the west. But the German Fleet is debarricaded from all possibility of entry into the Gulf of Riga.

DEFENSIVE POSITIONS IN THE GERMAN REAR.

Colonel Shumsky, the well-known Russian military critic, is quoted by the *Telegraph's* correspondent as saying that the enemy, having been compelled to suspend his aggressive operations, is everywhere making comprehensive preparations for a positional campaign on his present line. He is constructing elaborate systems of trenches, and fitting them with stores and other protections against the rigours of the Russian winter.

Meanwhile, his rear is being organized with feverish activity. Roads are being put in a thorough state of repair; the permanent railways restored, and new field lines laid down; bridges rebuilt; and the Russian fortresses reconstructed with their faces to the east. A renewal of the enemy's strategic aggressive is not, according to this writer, to be expected before the spring.

In the colonel's opinion, not only is there no longer any danger for Riga and Dvinsk, but the position of the enemy on that section of the front is more unfavourable and unstable than it is elsewhere.

KING FERDINAND'S REVENGE.

The Bulgarian Agrarian leader, M. Stambolisky, and his colleagues, MM. Shabankoff and Torlakoff, have been tried by Court-martial at Sofia—says *The Times*, correspondent at Bukharest—on a charge of tampering with the sentiments of the Army. M. Stambolisky has been sentenced to imprisonment for life and deprivation of civil and political rights. M. Shabankoff and M. Torlakoff were acquitted. M. Stambolisky is the well-known leader of the Agrarians, the strongest of the Opposition groups, counting 50 votes in the Sobranie, and representing the peasant electors, who are the backbone of the army and of the nation. Before King Ferdinand drew the sword against Serbia he received in audience the Opposition leaders, including M. Stambolisky, who urged him to keep aloof from the German adventure. M. Stambolisky told the King that the country would not hold the Ministry alone responsible; the nation would hold the King alone responsible if there were a fresh disaster.

FIVE MINUTES' TRUCE.

INCIDENT THAT BROUGHT TEARS TO SOLDIERS' EYES.

Sergeant A. E. Berry, writing to a friend, at Newport, Mon., relates an incident at which the Germans granted a truce for five minutes to enable the British to bring in a wounded man. He writes:—
"I heard a cry in front of our trench. It was from a wounded man on the German parapet, and he was begging us to bring him in. He had been there from the Saturday, when the charge was made, until dinner time on the following Monday, and was near dead from his wounds and from hunger. We knew we could not go out to him, but at last one of our officers who could speak German shouted and asked the enemy if we might carry him in. This was a brave act, for if we only put our heads over the parapet we were liable to be killed."

"The Germans shouted back and gave us five minutes in which to fetch him. Immediately fifteen of us jumped over to go to him, but our captain ordered us back, feeling that the Germans might be tempted to shoot on the assumption that we were going to charge. So one officer and a man went out with a stretcher and carried the poor fellow in. He was safe, with joy when he knew he was safe, though he was very badly wounded. While the other were carrying this man they saw another nearly covered with earth. Two others went out and brought him in, and then we gave three cheers for the Germans, who had proved they are not all bad. I can tell you this incident brought tears very near to many a man's eyes."

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